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THE TABLET.

No. LXXXV.

"From annexing different ideas to words, men must always be at variance in their speculative reasonings."

A LITERARY correspondent has favored the editor with the following Essay respecting the use of certain terms as applied by some religious sects. The learning and good sense it discovers, induce us thus early to lay it before the public.

FOR THE TABLET.

"IT is said that the manichean system of Theology, excluding a few absurdities, forms a part of our orthodox creed. The principal difference in the two systems is this—that the Manicheans believe the *evil principle* to be co-equal with the *good principle*; and both supreme in their respective departments; one the sovereign author of good; the other, of evil. The christian scheme places this point on a consistent footing, by informing us that there is but *one supreme*; but at the same time, it makes the devil, a subordinate being, the immediate author of evil. It informs us that the first sin in paradise was caused by the instigation of this evil spirit or principle, and the whole tenor of scripture proves that he has still a material influence over human actions.

The heathen systems of mythology all supposed a number of created inferior deities, or demons,* both good and bad spirits, which were instrumental in executing the purposes of the Supreme Being. The scripture declares this to be a fact—the angels are ministering spirits, and the devil and his fellow apostates may be permitted to execute the decrees of heaven upon the wicked.

All nations seem to have had some notions of a chaos, prior to the creation. The scripture says the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep? The Edda,† which contains the opinions of our Gothic ancestors, says, "Before creation, all was one vast "abyss."

The scripture tells us that the "world and all "things that are in it shall be destroyed by fire."

The Edda says, "Surtur, *the blacks*, shall come "at the end of the world—vanquish the Gods, "and give up the universe a prey to the flames."

The bible informs us, that woman was made out of the man's side or rib. The Edda, represents, that "Ymer, the first man or giant, slept "and fell into a sweat, and from the pit of his "left arm were born male and female."

The scripture gives us a particular account of a deluge that destroyed the whole human race, except eight persons. The Edda says, "the sons "of Bore slew the giant Ymer, and all the giants "of the frost were drowned, except Bergelmer, "who was saved in his bark." In all these particulars, we can see a striking analogy of ideas; and a strong proof of some original revelations, from which these notions were derived.

The ancient northern nations believed in one supreme being; but they supposed that in the *Agard* or divine abode, he had twelve names, of which *Allfader*‡ was the first or most considerable. They had likewise some idea of a place of misery, as opposed to the *Agard*, the abode of the Gods. This they called *Hela*, which signifies, *Death*, and is the origin of our word *hell*. The English therefore, like the Latins, who used *inferi* or *imus*, for the inhabitants of the lower regions, as well as for the regions themselves, have no word for *hell* which signifies any thing more than the *place of the dead*.

The opinions which nations had of a *Deity* may be collected from the names which they used to denote his existence. The Greek word *Theos* is derived from a verb that signifies *to run, to move ones self*—a term that proves they considered him as a *self-moving power*; but it is said this word was originally appropriated to the stars which they worshiped as deities. The Latin word *Deus* is perhaps a derivative of *Theos*; the Romans however did not use it to express the One Supreme; but generally to denote one God of many. It was equivalent to *le Dieu* in French, or *the God*; and it implied a plurality of Gods. The Greeks and Romans seem to have had some idea of a supreme, independent, self-existing power; but their *Theoi*, *Dei*, *Divi* and *Demones*, were considered as spirits merely superior to man, and having an influence over their actions and the events of the natural world.

Were the English to found their theological creed upon the literal meaning of the two words *God* and *Devil*, they must all be *Manicheans*; for originally *God* was the same word as *good*, and DEVIL *is but the contraction of* THE EVIL, *or* DE EVIL.

Our northern ancestors therefore made use of the word *good*, to convey their idea of the *cause of all good*; & of the word *evil*, to express their belief of the existence of a malignant spirit or principle. They were not indebted to christianity for the names, nor the ideas expressed by the names; for both existed among the ancient Scandanavians, long before their knowledge of the christian religion.*

Christianity has corrected our ideas of those beings, and the appropriations of the names—for we do not use the word *God* by way of eminence, merely to express an idea of superior excellence; but we use it to express the scripture ideas of *Jehovah*, the supreme self-existent being. The word *devil*, or *the evil one* we use to denote the *demons* or bad spirits mentioned in scripture, and particularly to denote the *chief* of the apostate angels.

Much depends on the copiousness of a language. The Ethiopeans had but one word for *nature* and *person*; consequently were not capable, on the promulgation of christianity, of comprehending the doctrine of Christ's incarnation. The Chinese, it is said, have no word for *Deity* but that which signifies *sky*.

Mr. Heriot, who was one that attempted a settlement in Virginia, under Sir Richard Grenville, in 1585, observes that in explaining the christian religion to the savages, he found their curiosity excited, but he could not make them understand the scheme, on account of the poverty of their language. Hence the absurdity of an attempt to christianize the savages, before their languages are enlarged and rendered capable of expressing metaphisical ideas. It is doubtless impossible to convert rude nations into *rational* christians, till their minds are in some degree improved by science, and their languages enriched with words for expressing abstract ideas."†

NOTES.

* The word *good* was originally spelt *God*, and varied in the Saxon form. Nom. god. Gen. godis, &c. See Hicke's Saxon Grammar. In the German, the name of the Supreme Being is *Gott*; *d* being changed into *t* after the usual manner.

† Languages, in their infant state, contain few words but names of sensible objects.

NOTES.

* The word *dæmon* originally signified a good spirit as well as a bad one. So it is used by Herodotus, Book 7, speaking of the Grecian oracle, he says "Such was the will of the Dæmon."

† This is said to have been written in Teutonic or Scandanavian language, by Snorro Sturleson, an Icelander, who lived in the 12th century. It was translated into French by Mon. Mallet.

‡ This word may be a compound of *all-father*, that is *father of all*, like the Jupiter of the Greeks; or it may be a *Hebrew-Gothic* word, from *el* and *fader*; *el* signifying *the beneficent*.

THE OBSERVER.—No. XV.

AN assumption of the State debts, is an event which many think must eventually take place: there may be doubts, and difficulties to obviate, which will occasion a delay; but the efforts of the Union, and of the States, to systematize their treasuries, will probably ultimate in this measure.

Doubtless there will be persons enough to raise objections, and with an honest design; for there needs much deliberation to see the propriety of new measures, which will have so extensive an effect. If any of the States should now think the measure against their interest, a short time will open their eyes, by the confusion which must ensue from a continuance in their present situation. If the State debts should be assumed, it will become a serious question, how shall funds be provided for the aggregate sum? Every possible revenue from trade will be inadequate, and the Treasury of the United States, must be furnished with other ways and means. The people will cheerfully pay what justice requires, for it must be as much their interest as it is their duty; and a principal difficulty will be in conciliating the public feelings to a system of uniform operation thro the whole.—I will mention the several propositions which have occured to my hearing. There yet remains a very small number, who tell us that the old method of requisition is best; leaving every State to its own way of taxing and collecting the sum demanded—They say further, that Congress now possesses the power of coercion, and after a State hath proved delinquent, will be a proper time for the general government to exert its coercive authority, and enforce a payment.

The very proposition appears to me to be fraught with evil, and must soon end in a subversion, either of the general, or of the State governments, and probably of the latter. To make a requisition on the States will be easy; but there is every reason to suppose some of them will prove delinquent, which must lead to universal delinquency. In this case who is the subject of coercion? If it be the delinquent State in its corporate capacity, it can be done only by levying war on the whole people, and subverting their existence as a State; if the private citizens considered as subjects of the United States are to be coerced, the process will be loaded with a thousand difficulties, for which an antidote cannot be provided. Perhaps the delinquent State has made a grant of the demanded sum; part is collected and in the State treasury, part in the hands of speculating collectors, over whom the generalgovernment hath no power, and part unpaid in the hands of the people; some districts have contributed their whole quota, and others no part of it; in this stage of the business how shall the general government take hold and coerce a collection? and to new assess the whole sum on the people, would be a manifest injustice by the operation of the two governments.

Or suppose the delinquent State neglects to make any grant of the requisition; will it not be an ungrateful business, and have a most powerful tendency to destroy all respect to State authority, for the United States to come in and tell the people "we have made our demand on your legisla-"ture, and they have not done their duty—they "have shewn themselves to be either ignorant or "dishonest; we are therefore under a necessity "of taxing you directly without their interven-"tion, your sister States have paid their propor-"tion, and criminate your delay, blame not us "but your own assembly." Will a measure of "this kind be pacific in its tendency? Will it not look like a kingdom divided against itself? Will it not be a source of contention, and either destroy the union, which I think cannot now be done, or annihilate all respect to the State government where it happens? Ye friends to the dignity of your own States, be careful how you spread a snare to destroy their legislative reverence?—The doctrine of requisition on the States, in every point of view, is a dangerous and impracticable one. Those who tells us, that it is become feasible, since the general government have a power of coercion, either do not foresee consequences, or intend gradually to subvert the government of individual States.

That the general government possesses a coercive power over an individual State, is allowed on all hands; but the matter ought to be so conducted, that they may never have occasion to use it. In a conflict of this kind, we know that any one State must ultimately bow to the joint decision of all the others; but I should consider such an event unpropitious. If we intend to preserve a respectableness to the separate States, we must give the United States, original and sole jurisdiction and executive power of all matters in their nature national; and a general system of finance, and providing for the payment of the whole debt, by whatever name called, is conceived to be such. If the general government must ever use coercion, let it be to execute their own laws and grants; and let individuals and not States be the subjects of it. These truths must lead every friend of the union and of the separate States to reject the idea of requisitions. If we design to preserve a respectableness to the State legislature and executive, let us cordially, and in the first instance give up all those matters, which may be better conducted, by a national assembly and executive.

I have also heard another proposition which is this. Let there be an apportionment to each State of its quota of the sum needed; let Congress directly tax the inhabitants, following in each State the mode of taxation and collection, which is used by their own government. This, it is said, will be more familiar and pleasing to the people than any other possible method. On this I observe, that the proposition keeps up the idea of a previous apportionment on the States; which ever hath been, and while continued must be a source of jealousy. By such jealousies nothing is gained and much endangered.

This plan proposes as many modes of taxing and collecting, as there are States, for no two have a similar procedure—there must be thirteen bodies compleatly organized with limbs, joined to one head, the treasury board of the United States—is it possible for this head to preserve order, controul and give motion to so great a number of bodies? Is it possible for the treasury board to comprehend and act on so complex a system? Is the general government to have a compleat set of officers of their own appointment, or to make use of those appointed by the States? If the former, their number will be immense; if the latter, they will feel no dependence on the union and cannot be brought to account.

The operation of a taxing system is much more expeditious in some, than it is in other States; in some it often runs into an arrearage of years.

Can a general ſyſtem ſtand with any punctuality upon ſuch uncertainties? Will it not be in the power of a ſingle ſtate, by altering its own laws, at any time to diſconcert the general treaſury arrangement? Will the treaſury officers ever be able to give an exact account of the national revenue, in whoſe hands monies are, or whether in a ſafe ſituation? I will propoſe a queſtion which to the people is ſtill a more ſerious one—Thoſe public officers intruſted with the revenue, and with the diſpoſition of monies, ought to be placed in the moſt accountable ſituation; from the integrity of thoſe now in office, we cannot infer the honor or honeſty of their ſucceſſors; and will not ſo complex a plan as we are now conſidering, give the greateſt room for evaſion and fraud, that can never be detected? Whoever conſiders theſe queſtions, in ſome of them, will find unanſwerable objections, againſt apportioning to the States, and adopting in each one, its own method of taxing and collecting.

If neither of the above methods are feaſible, the general goverment muſt adopt a ſyſtem of its own, on plain principles, which may operate thro' the whole with equal expedition and juſtice.

The greateſt evil is to be expected from a plan which either gives diſcretionary power to ſubordinate officers of government, in dividing the taxes on the people; or is ſo complex in its principles and operation that they cannot underſtand it. No good man will murmur when he ſees himſelf treated on principles of equality; but lawgivers ought to remember, that for the common citizens to ſee this, the mode of taxation muſt be very plain. It is but a few, who have a thorough knowledge of the principles and influence of the tax laws in their own States, and this they have acquired by living long under them. Should the general government adopt a complex ſyſtem, by detaching the moſt eligible parts, from all the local cuſtoms within the union, it would ſtill appear to the people a proper object of jealouſy, and not ſeeing an equal operation on others, they would ſuppoſe themſelves injured. If there be any kind of property which is the baſis of wealth throughout the union, and bears a near proportion to the ability of the people who muſt pay; if this kind of property cannot be ſecreted, and may be charged on principles of greater equality than any other; if the nature of the property be ſuch that every man may previouſly calculate his taxes, and detect an overcharge; if it admits a more eaſy and cheap collection than any other; if its produce muſt forever be in demand, which will enable the perſon charged to pay his taxes; this property on ſome plain principles ought to be the ſubject of direct taxaation.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

THE final deciſion of the grand queſtion on the property of the Clergy, was agitated in no leſs than nine different Aſſemblies, and has produced moſt violent debates. The importance of the deciſion, brought back all ranks of people to Paris, and it was finally determined in the fulleſt meeting that has aſſembled ſince the firſt opening of the States General, there being no fewer than 964 Members preſent.

The Count de Mirabeau, cloſed the debate with the following pertinent remarks, tending to ſhew the revenues of the Clergy were the property of the people.

"Theſe revenues ſays he, have been given to the Clergy, either by Monarchs or private perſons, or purchaſed by them. If Monarchs gave them, in that caſe, they originally belonged to the people; if private perſons—they beſtowed them on the Clergy for the uſe of the public worſhip, which belongs to the people; if the revenues have been purchaſed, it was done with the ſaving of money, the amount of which belonged to the people.

The queſtion was then carried in the following words:

Firſt, "That all the Eccleſiaſtical property is at the diſpoſal of the nation, at the Charge of providing in a proper manner for the propagation of religion, to maintain its Miniſters, and eaſe the poor, under the inſpection, and conformable to the inſtructions of provinces.

Art. II. "That in the diſpoſitions to be made for maintaining the Miniſters of Religion, no Curate ſhall have leſs than 1200 livers per annum, excluſive of his lodging and garden."

In favor of the Decree		578
Againſt it	—	346
Majority		232

The Caiſſe d'Eſcompte ſtill does honour to its notes; about 30,000 of them are daily paid; they are chiefly of 1000 livers each (about 40 guineas.) Foreign bills of exchange, and drafts, are generally paid at the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte; bankers have ſent almoſt all their caſh to that bank.

LONDON, November 9.

The Imperial forces in Brabant under General d'Alton, have hung up every perſon they have found in arms. At Louvaine, ſeveral of the Inſurgents have been executed on a temporary gallows.

MR. FENNO,

IN looking over the letters I received a few weeks ago from Europe, I find one of my correſpondents has made ſome ſtrictures on the debates of Congreſs. As his remarks are dictated with candor, and perhaps may not be deemed unintereſting, I ſend you an extract from this letter, which if you pleaſe you may inſert in your paper. A. Z.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1790.

"LONDON, *November* 2, 1789.

"*DEAR SIR,*

"I THANK you for the news-papers you ſent me, containing the debates of Congreſs. Your Legiſlature, in their firſt ſeſſion, made good progreſs. The moſt intereſting ſubjects however are yet to be brought forward. The preſent complexion of your public affairs appears favorable, and if Congreſs in their *ſecond* ſeſſion purſue their determinations expreſſed in the *firſt*, your ſyſtem will be complete; your friends in this country have ſtrong expectations that the American government will ſoon aſſume the moſt reſpectable character of any on earth. There are now no difficulties in the way. If your Legiſlature make the moſt of their ſituation, your country will riſe into honor and proſperity.

"I have peruſed the debates of Congreſs, with moſt critical attention. They do honor to your Repreſentatives, who generally have given indications of abilities and integrity; but I muſt confeſs I am in ſome reſpects a little diſappointed. The debates diſcover leſs independence of ſpirit than I expected from men ſo favorably ſituated for giviug ſcope to their talents: I will explain to you my ideas on this ſubject.

"In the firſt place it may be remarked, that the ſpeakers in Congreſs have not yet acquired confidence in themſelves; They ſpeak as if they thought themſelves unequal to the taſk they had to accompliſh. In many inſtances, we find good arguments loſe their weight from not being more confidently urged; and the members appear to want reſolution more than ſenſe or honeſty. They view their ſituation in a light, ſo new and untried, as to create a diſtruſt of their own abilities to act in it with propriety. This diffidence may be commendable from the motive that gives riſe to it, but it will retard public meaſures and beget unreaſonable precautions. Your Legiſlators have good ground of confidence in themſelves. The world think favorably of them, and believe them competent to the part they have aſſumed.

"Another circumſtance obſervable in the debates is, that your repreſentatives appear not to have confidence in their conſtituents. The ſpeakers often expreſs fears how a meaſure will affect the feelings of the people. There is more evil to be apprehended from this kind of diffidence than from any other ſource; and yet there is little foundation for cheriſhing ſuch a diffidence. The people of your country will ſubmit to any thing that promotes the public good. There is no formidable oppoſition againſt the government; and your Legiſlators have no reaſon to doubt that ſuch meaſures, as are intrinſically the beſt, will be the moſt univerſally approved. Whatever is juſt and uſeful will not among ſo enlightened a people, for any length of time, be unpopular. The diſpoſition of your citizens is as favorable as can be wiſhed, and they will chearfully acquieſce in all the honeſt meaſures of the government. The reſources of your country are immenſe, and no part of the globe has ſuch inherent advantages for revenue. Where is the mighty difficulty in eſtabliſhing public credit, and in that way, acquiring an honorable character and realizing all the beneſits that your ſituation affords? The Legiſlators of the United States have nothing to fear from their conſtituents while the plans of the government are founded in wiſdom and honeſty. The public opinion is ſcarcely formed on the moſt important ſubjects, and it is the buſineſs of the Legiſlature to impreſs the public mind with virtuous principles, before vicious ones have gained a prevalence."

(To be concluded in the next paper.)

FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

THE common cuſtom of Farmers in this State, is to ſow on good land, from one to one buſhel and an half buſhel of ſeed on an acre of ground. "They that ſow ſparingly ſhall reap ſparingly," is a maxim well applicable to our farmers who raiſe flax.—I believe the general produce of an acre ſown at this rate is, on an average, one hundred and ſixty weight of flax when dreſſed. And this flax is generally ſhort and coarſe.

A Gentleman of undiſputed veracity, in a neighbouring State, lately gave this account.—"That he had two acres of good ground, which he deſigned to ſow with flax; and that one of his neighbors aſked the privilege of ſowing it *to halves*, which he granted, on condition that he ſhould put five buſhels of ſeed upon it;—he accordingly did—and that in autumn he received for his half, five hundred weight of well dreſſed flax;—that it was very long, and much finer than common."

This is more than three times the quantity of flax that is commonly raiſed from an acre of ground, with only the additional expence of one, or one and a half buſhel of ſeed. But this expence would be more than compenſated by the additional quantity of ſeed produced.

If this hint ſhould prove of any ſervice to thoſe who cultivate flax, I ſhall think this not written in vain. AGRICOLA.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 1790.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this town.

"The new federal duties are ſmart, but they will aſſiſt Congreſs to bring about an efficient government—your ſtate keeping aloof from ſo reſpectable a body is too ridiculous to make any comment upon the abſurdity of the idea. This country will not long tamely ſubmit to America laying duties on our ſhipping; this I can tell you of a truth, having been the other day cloſeted with ſome of our great men on that head. This idea was received, I could plainly ſee, from a ſelf-intereſted merchant, and not the breathings of a liberal patriot and politician! indeed I was told ſomething muſt be done, and if America had any thing to offer, let her do it, for that other alien nations had aſked the miniſters of this kingdom, and requeſted an anſwer—"Why is not America treated as an alien nation, ſuppoſing her a favourite one too, and the ſame alien duties impoſed upon her exports as are levied upon ours." You ſee how the phyſic works, our geral committee is this day ſummoned upon the buſineſs by the laws of trade; your pot-aſh will I am afraid, be an object."

THE GUEST.—No. XV.

To the Author of the Gueſt.

SIR,

AT a friend's houſe where I was lately viſiting, ſome perſon preſent obſerving a negro child capering in the yard—exclaimed—what a ſprightly little devil it is!—the circumſtance led to a train of reflections, of which I ſend you the reſult.

It is a very general obſervation that mulatto and *negro* children diſcover a greater degree of vivacity and cunning, than white children of the ſame age; and many perſons are at a loſs to account for the difference, when they obſerve that as the former encreaſe in years, the reverſe appears to be the caſe,—for a negro who was lively and ingenious in childhood, is obſerved to loſe theſe qualities as he advances in life—and old negroes are generally reſerved, dull and ſtupid.

The hiſtory of this buſineſs I conceive to be this—the Creator hath endued all animals with a principle of activity—this diſcovers itſelf with the greateſt force while they are young—hence children of *all colours*, are forever in motion, when awake—this activity is equally obſervable in *all*—and affords one inconteſtible evidence, that in the diſtribution of active, and ingenious powers, nature does not confine its gifts to *hair*, or *wool*—what then occaſions the difference in after life? Education entirely—education is but another word for diſcipline—the natural verſatility of the human mind by the influence of rules and orders is corrected; the wanderings of the fancy is reſtrained: and that propenſity, which unchecked, ripens into miſchievous ingenuity, and monkeyiſh adroitneſs, is made ſubſervient to uſeful acquirements, under the hand of parental tenderneſs, and unremitted care, and vigilance—But the ill fated ſable race, are generally neglected, or if attended to, the attention has a very unpropitious aſpect on their future fate—accuſtomed to conſider Africans as property, but little ſuperior to four legged animals, their proprietors too often treat them as ſuch—as mere machines of temporary amuſement—hence their infant gambols, monkey tricks and pertneſs, are encouraged by ſmiles and laughter—ſome carry the fatal humour ſo far, as never to diſcourage the infant buddings of artfulneſs, tricking and lying—thus nurturing and hardening them in vice—without the ſmalleſt efforts to inſtill into their minds, contrary principles.—This is the mode of treatment generally adopted towards black and yellow children—the conſequences are ſuch as all the world is acquainted with—the wretched effects have given riſe to an idea, that blacks are deficient in mental powers—but I leave it to the ſober judgment of every candid white perſon, whether ſimilar treatment would not neceſſarily produce the ſame apparent incompetency in the whites. There are ſome perſons, who, in many reſpects conduct towards *their* children, agreeable to the above mode of treating blacks—eſſential inſtructions are omitted; but what is called ſprightlineſs, manlineſs, &c. are encouraged, till a pert boldneſs, a knack at ſwearing, and a taſte for diſſipation, comprehend the whole circle of the ſciences to young maſter. You ſhall hear from me again ſhortly. Your's, C.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1790.

MR. GALE, member from Maryland, took his ſeat this day.

The bill for defining and puniſhing certain crimes againſt the United States, was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Friday next. Ordered, that 100 copies be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

The order of the day being called for, the Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill for ſecuring to authors and proprietors the copy right of their works.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The bill was read and diſcuſſed in paragraphs. The committee then roſe, and reported the ſame with amendments. It was moved that the bill ſhould be re committed. This was objected to.

The motion for re-commitment was withdrawn, and the Houſe proceeded to conſider the amendments—to all of which they agreed. It was then ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

Mr. White of the committee appointed to examine into the meaſures taken by Congreſs reſpecting lands granted by the State of Virginia, for the troops of that State, brought in a report which was read.

A meſſage was recived from the Preſident of the United States, by his Secretary, communicating a letter from the Gov. of North Carolina, with a copy of the act of that State, ceding to the United States, certain Weſtern Lands, therein deſcribed.

The meſſage with the accompanying act were read—and on motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) refered to a committee to report thereon. The following gentlemen were appointed accordingly, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Gale, Mr. Madiſon, and Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Hartley moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill providing for a general ſyſtem of Bankruptcy in the United States.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) objected to taking up the ſubject immediately, as he conceived the preſent ſituation of the country is ſuch, as to render a general law on this ſubject a more intricate and perplexing buſineſs than the gentleman is aware of. He thought it beſt to defer the buſineſs till the public debt ſhould be funded, and banks eſtabliſhed, without which it is difficult to conceive how arrangements can be made to facilitate the payment of debts, or the operation of ſuch a law.—He ſaid the inſolvent acts in the ſeveral States would anſwer at preſent.

Mr. Hartley replied, that the conſtitution required that an act ſhould be paſſed by Congreſs on the ſubject; but he was not for hurrying it through the houſe the preſent ſeſſion, he was deſirous however that ſome ſteps ſhould be taken to ſhew that the Congreſs had the credit of the country in view.

Mr. Sedgwick followed Mr. Smith in a ſimilar train of obſervations, and adverting to the preſent ſtate of that country from whence many of our

precedents are derived, ſaid, that ſince the adoption of their preſent ſyſtem of bankruptcy, that nation had enjoyed a degree of tranquility and domeſtic happineſs, unknown for a century before; but recuring to the obvious difference in the circumſtances of the two countries, with reſpect to commercial tranſactions within that kingdom, ſaid, that in his opinion we are not prepared at preſent to go fully into the ſubject, or to adopt ſimilar regulations. When there appeared to him to be a greater facility in recovering debts he would not be backward in voting for the meaſure.

Mr. Hartley conſented that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) recited the following clauſe in the conſtitution, viz: Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and the Congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records and proceedings ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof, —and moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills purſuant thereto; this motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz. Mr. Page, Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Thatcher.

Mr. Heiſter moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills, making proviſion for the invalid penſioners of the United States, this being adopted, Mr. Heiſter, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Hathorne were appointed.

On motion of Mr. White, a committee of elections was appointed, viz. Mr. Ames, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Stone, Mr. Page, Mr. Wynkoop, and Mr. White.

A meſſage from the Senate by their Secretary with a bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, in the State of North-Carolina, returned with amendments, in which the Senate requeſted the concurrence of the Houſe.—Theſe amendments were concurred in, with one amendment only.

By the amendments of the Senate to the foregoing act, a clauſe is introduced for the purpoſe of farther ſuſpending the operation of the tonnage act with reſpect to veſſels of Rhode-Iſland till the firſt day of April next. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Bland of Virginia took his ſeat this day.

The engroſſed bill for ſecuring the copy right to authors and proprietors was read the third time.

On motion this bill was recommitted to a ſelect committee, and Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sylveſter were appointed.

Several petitions were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Foſter of the committee on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, reported ſundry amendments to ſaid bill, which were read—Theſe amendments included the ſchedules propoſed by Mr. Madiſon.—The Houſe proceeded to conſider the ſame.

The amendments preceding the ſchedules were agreed to—thoſe being read.

Mr. Livermore obſerved that he was apprehenſive it was impracticable to effect an enumeration upon a plan that was to ſpecify ſo many particulars.—He conceived it would be extremely difficult, if not impoſſible to make the diſtinctions propoſed—the ſchedules contemplate too minute an enumeration of the various arts, and profeſſions, if it comprized a ſmaller number it might anſwer—but he was afraid that calling for ſo particular a detail might excite ſome diſagreeable ideas in the minds of the people.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved that the object which the Hon. Gentleman had in view in moving for the recommitment of the bill, was to obtain more accurate information, not only with reſpect to the numbers of perſons, but alſo to aſcertain more particularly the actual ſtate of ſociety in the United States.—He could have wiſhed therefore that the learned profeſſions had been included, more particularly the lawyers, as he thought it would have contributed materially to the object.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved that the moſt important advantages would be derived to the government in all its future operations, from knowing the actual ſtate of the various numbers employed in the ſeveral arts and profeſſions. It would aſſiſt the legiſlature in forming the laws, and enable them to do more equal juſtice: and had they been in poſſeſſion of facts in this line in times paſt, it would perhaps have led to different deciſions in many points.—With reſpect to including the learned profeſſions he ſhould be in favor of the addition.

Some further objections were made to theſe ſchedules, but on the queſtion being put they were adopted—as were the other amendments propoſed by the committee.

The bill as thus amended, was then read by he Speaker.

Mr. Burke moved an amendment ſo as to encreaſe the allowance to the aſſiſtants employed in this buſineſs, viz.—To receive one dollar for every 150 perſons returned from the country, and one dollar for every 250 in towns of more than 5000 inhabitants.—A conſiderable diverſity of opinion appeared on this motion—and the ideas formerly ſuggeſted were again repeated—The motion was at length adopted.

Mr Jackſon moved that the clauſe which empowers the marſhals, by permiſſion of the diſtrict judges, to allow the aſſiſtants one dollar for enumerating 100 perſons, in parts where the inhabitants are greatly diſperſed, ſhould be amended, ſo as to allow that ſum for enumerating 50 perſons.

This motion after conſiderable diſcuſſion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Thatcher moved, for a variety of reaſons which he offered, that 150 dollars, the allowance to the marſhal of the diſtrict of Maine, ſnould be ſtruck out, and 250 inſerted.

Mr. Boudinot objected—as the adoption of this motion would lead to enhancing the allowances to the other diſtricts—which would encreaſe the expence beyond the ideas of gentlemen, and the abilities of the United States in the preſent ſtate of the Treaſury.

Mr. Wadſworth ſupported the motion, and ſaid he did not think the buſineſs could be performed for a leſs ſum than 250 dollars.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that the whole ground of the motion was on the idea that the marſhals muſt peregrinate to all parts of the diſtrict,—whereas no ſuch principle is contemplated in the formation of the bill; the marſhal is merely to receive the returns—I think the allowance in full proportion to what the others are to receive.

Mr. Goodhue ſaid, that comparing the diſtrict of Maine with that of Maſſachuſetts, and taking into conſideration the difficulties which muſt attend tranſacting the buſineſs in the former—he ſhould rather undertake to number the people of Maſſachuſetts for 250 dollars, than thoſe of Maine for that ſum.

Mr. Livermore was oppoſed to the motion, and thought that gentlemen magnified the difficulties beyond reaſon—deſcribed the duty which he ſuppoſed the marſhal would have to perform, and made it appear ſo inconſiderable, as that 150 dollars would be an ample compenſation.

Mr. Jackſon ſpoke in favor of the motion.

The motion was divided, and 150 dollars were ſtruck out.—It was then moved to inſert 250 dollars—this was negatived, and 200 inſerted.

Mr. Boudinot moved that 150 dollars, the allowance to the marſhal of the diſtrict of New-Jerſey, ſhould be ſtruck out, and 200 inſerted,—which was carried in the affirmative.

The bill being gone through, and ſundry amendments adopted, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage from the Senate by their Secretary, with the bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, in the State of North-Carolina—and concurring with an amendment, to the amendment propoſed yeſterday by the Houſe,—which amendment of the Senate was agreed to.

A committee on enrolled bills, conſiſting of Mr. Gilman and Mr. White was appointed.

CINCINNATI PROCEEDINGS.

At a general meeting of the New-York State ſociety of the Cincinnati, held at the Holland Lodge Room, in the City of New-York.

FEBRUARY 1ſt. 1790.

A Petition having appeared in the public papers, as propoſed to be ſigned by a number of officers of the late army of the United States, and preſented to the national legiſlature, praying that in the ſyſtem for funding the national debt, a diſcrimination may be made in favor of the original holders of public ſecurities.

The petition was read—whereupon it was

Reſolved unanimouſly,

THAT this ſociety diſclaim the principles contained in the ſaid Petition—conceiving it inconſiſtent with the character they have uniformly maintained, to ſeek any advantage to themſelves, which might be incompatible with the principles of an honorable policy.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That the foregoing reſolution be publiſhed in the ſeveral newſpapers in this city.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Sec.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 3.

Extract of letter from a Houſe of reſpectability in Bordeaux, dated Nov. 17, 1789, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Matters are now perfectly quiet and peaceable at Paris, and the National Aſſembly daily adopting meaſures to render this oneof the moſt reſpectable and flouriſhing countries in Europe—There is not the ſhadow of danger of a national bankruptcy, and private property is as ſecure as in any part of the world."

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this city, from Maſſachuſetts the Hon. *William Cuſhing*, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

On Saturday the Hon. *James Wilſon*, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, arrived here from Philadelphia.

Yeſterday the Hon. *John Blair*, and the Hon. *Edmund Randolph*, arrived in this City from Virginia. The former is a Judge of the Supreme Court—and the latter Attorney General for the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT,

Of the United States, convened on Monday in this City; but a ſufficient number of the Judges not being preſent to form a quorum, the ſame was adjourned till yeſterday.

The Hon. John Jay, Chief Juſtice of the United States.

The Hon. William Cuſhing, and

The Hon. James Wilſon, Aſſociate Judges, appeared on the bench.

John M'Keſſon, Eſq. acted as clerk.

The Court Room at the Exchange was uncommonly crouded.—The Chief Juſtice and other Judges of the Supreme Court of this State; the Federal Judge for the diſtrict of New York; the Mayor and Recorder of New-York; the Marſhal of the Diſtrict of New-York; the Sheriff and many other officers, and a great number of the gentlemen of the bar attended on the occaſion.

Yeſterday the Supreme Court of the United States met at the Hall in the Exchange, a quorum of the Judges with the Attorney-General attending, their reſpective commiſſions were read—and the court then adjourned till this day at one o'clock.

The ſubject of the Secretary's Report engroſſes the public attention univerſally: It is the topic in all companies: The principles of the propoſed ſyſtem are perpetually in diſcuſſion—and it is highly probable that the legiſlature will take up this buſineſs under greater advantages the preſent ſeſſion, than they could have at any former period—or than there is any reaſon to ſuppoſe they can at any future time.

We have long been ſtudying the book of experience, and bitter things are therein written againſt us; eſpecially in the chapter on Public Credit. It is high time to turn over a new leaf, and ſee what can be inſcribed on the fair pages of the future hiſtory of our country. The American character ſtands high in every particular but one, and it is in our power to wipe off every ſtigma, and to convince the whole world that we are as honeſt, as we are brave, enlightened and free.

The ſituation of our public debts, and the very great embarraſsments which attended all our concerns on that account, were the *principle cauſes* of that revolution which hath given us the Conſtitution: The affirmative therefore of the queſtion, Whether the public debt ſhall be placed on ſuch a footing, as to retrieve and eſtabliſh the honor and credit of the United States, is in fact anticipated, by the adoption of the Conſtitution—and from this conſideration it follows, that the great queſtion on this ſubject, involves a diſcrimination not only between the friends and enemies of the General Government; but alſo between thoſe who wiſh the peace, honor, and happineſs of our country, and thoſe who would rejoice to ſee it in the moſt contemptible ſtate of degradation, and involved in all the horrors of confuſion and bankruptcy. The *mode* to be adopted is therefore the only ſubject of diſcuſſion; for the Conſtitution hath precluded all altercation on the principle.

The Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts has lately extinguiſhed its foreign debt. The laſt payment was 60000 dollars ſpecie.

EXTRACT.

Why has the world through all ages and nations univerſally aſcribed heroiſm and glory to conqueſt?—It is through the reſpect that they have for power. Man is by nature weak; he is born in and to a ſtate of dependance; he therefore naturally ſeeks and looks about for help; and, where he obſerves the greateſt power, it is there he applies and prays for protection. Now, though this power ſhould be exerted to his damage, inſtead of defence, it makes no alteration in his reverence for it; he bows while he trembles, and while he deteſts, he worſhips; in the preſent caſe, it is with man as it is with God; he is not ſo awful and ſtriking, he is not ſo much attended to, in the ſunſhine and gentle dews of his providence and benignity, as in his lightnings and thunders, his clouds and his tempeſts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "FRAGMENTS OF ANCIENT BALLADS" does not come within the limits of our plan—beſides it would be a "twice told tale" to a great proportion of our readers.

"A NEW-JERSEY MAN" came too late for this day's Gazette.

The ſtrictures on "JUSTICE" in the Daily Gazette, do not apply, as the reflections on the Printers of this city, are a figment of the author's own brain.

The "LINES TO A LADY" in our next.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Saturday. Brig Chatham, M'Lean, Port au Prince.
Brig Charles, Pigeon, St. Peterſburgh, 4 months.
Schooner Rambler, Wheeler, St. Martins, 24 days.
Schooner Hope, ——, Cape-Fare, N. C. 12 days.
Tueſday. Sloop Maria, Elliott, Charleſton, 8 days.

B O O K S.

☞ *At the Auction Room of Meſſrs* SMITH *and* BRADFORD, *No. 22, Wall Street, will be diſpoſed of, at public ſale, on* Friday Evening *the 5th of February, a large and very valuable aſſortment of* BOOKS—*conſiſting of Hiſtory, Divinity, Law, Phyſic, Poetry, Novels, Miſcellany, &c. &c.——Catalogues will be delivered previous to the ſale.*

New-York, Jan. 1790.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

And a few pair large handſome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

JANUARY 9, 1790. t. f.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Jan.* 9, 1790.

[CONTINUATION.]

THE general principle of it ſeems to be equitable, for it appears difficult to conceive a good reaſon, why the expences for the particular defence of a part in a common war, ſhould not be a common charge, as well as thoſe incurred profeſſedly for the general defence. The defence of each part is that of the whole; and unleſs all the expenditures are brought into a common maſs, the tendency muſt be, to add, to the calamities ſuffered, by being the moſt expoſed to the ravages of war, an increaſe of burthens.

This plan ſeems to be ſuſceptible of no objection, which does not belong to every other, that proceeds on the idea of a final adjuſtment of accounts. The difficulty of ſettling a ratio, is common to all. This muſt, probably, either be ſought for in the proportions of the requiſitions, during the war, or in the deciſion of commiſſioners appointed with plenary power. The rule preſcribed in the Conſtitution, with regard to repreſentation and direct taxes, would evidently not be applicable to the ſituation of parties, during the period in queſtion.

The exiſting debt of the United States is excluded from the computation, as it ought to be, becauſe it will be provided for out of a general fund.

The only diſcuſſion of a preliminary kind, which remains, relates to the diſtinctions of the debt into principal and intereſt. It is well known, that the arrears of the latter bear a large proportion to the amount of the former. The immediate payment of theſe arrears is evidently impracticable, and a queſtion ariſes, what ought to be done with them?

There is good reaſon to conclude, that the impreſſions of many are more favorable to the claim of the principal than to that of the intereſt; at leaſt ſo far, as to produce an opinion, that an inferior proviſion might ſuffice for the latter.

But to the Secretary, this opinion does not appear to be well founded. His inveſtigations of the ſubject, have led him to a concluſion, that the arrears of intereſt have pretenſions, at leaſt equal to the principal.

The liquidated debt, traced to its origin, falls under two principal diſcriminations. One, relating to loans; the other to ſervices performed and articles ſupplied.

The part ariſing from loans, was at firſt made payable at fixed periods, which have long ſince elapſed, with an early option to lenders, either to receive back their money at the expiration of thoſe periods, or to continue it at intereſt, 'till the whole amount of continental bills circulating ſhould not exceed the ſum in circulation at the time of each loan. This contingency, in the ſenſe of the contract, never happened; and the preſumption is, that the creditors preferred continuing their money indefinitely at intereſt, to receiving it in a depreciated and depreciating ſtate.

The other parts of it were chiefly for objects, which ought to have been paid for at the time, that is, when the ſervices were performed or the ſupplies furniſhed; and were not accompanied with any contract for intereſt.

But by different acts of government and adminiſtration, concurred in by the creditors, theſe parts of the debt have been converted into a capital, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, but without any definite period of redemption. A portion of the loan-office debt has been exchanged for new ſecurities of that import. And the whole of it ſeems to have acquired that character, after the expiration of the periods prefixed for re-payment.

If this view of the ſubject be a juſt one, the capital of the debt of the United States, may be conſidered in the light of an annuity at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal. For it ſeems to be a clear poſition, that when a public contracts a debt payable with intereſt, without any preciſe time being ſtipulated or underſtood for payment of the capital, that time is a matter of pure diſcretion with the government, which is at liberty to conſult its own convenience reſpecting it, taking care to pay the intereſt with punctuality.

Wherefore, as long as the United States ſhould pay the intereſt of their debt, as it accrued, their creditors would have no right to demand the principal.

But with regard to the arrears of intereſt, the caſe is different. Theſe are now due, and thoſe to whom they are due, have a right to claim immediate payment. To ſay, that it would be impracticable to comply, would not vary the nature of the right. Nor can this idea of impracticability be honorably carried further, than to juſtify the propoſition of a new contract upon the baſis of a commutation of that right for an equivalent. This equivalent too ought to be a real and fair one. And what other fair equivalent can be imagined for the detention of money, but a reaſonable intereſt? Or what can be the ſtandard of that intereſt, but the market rate, or the rate which the government pays in ordinary caſes?

From this view of the matter, which appears to be the accurate and true one, it will follow, that the arrears of intereſt are entitled to an equal proviſion with the principal of the debt.

The reſult of the foregoing diſcuſſions is this—That there ought to be no diſcrimination between the original holders of the debt, and preſent poſſeſſors by purchaſe—That it is expedient, there ſhould be an aſſumption of the ſtate debts by the Union, and that the arrears of intereſt ſhould be provided for on an equal footing with the principal.

The next enquiry, in order, towards determining the nature of a proper proviſion, reſpects the quantum of the debt, and the preſent rates of intereſt.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The debt of the union is diſtinguiſhable into foreign and domeſtic.		
The foreign debt as ſtated in the ſchedule B. amounts to principal - - bearing an intereſt of four, and partly an intereſt of five per cent.	10,070,307	
Arrears of intereſt to the laſt of December, 1789, - - -	1,640,071	62
Making together, dollars	11,710,378	62

The domeſtic debt may be ſub-divided into liquidated and unliquidated; principal and intereſt.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The principal of the liquidated part, as ſtated in the ſchedule C, amounts to - bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent.	27,383,917	74
The arrears of intereſt as ſtated in the ſchedule D. to the end of 1790, amount to -	13,030,168	20
Making together, dollars	40,414,085	94

This includes all that has been paid in indents (except what has come into the treaſury of the United States) which, in the opinion of the Secretary, can be conſidered in no other light, than as intereſt due.

The unliquidated part of the domeſtic debt, which conſiſts chiefly of the continental bills of credit, is not aſcertained, but may be eſtimated at 2,000,000 dollars.

Theſe ſeveral ſums conſtitute the whole of the debt of the United States, amounting together to 54,124,464 dollars, and 56 cents.

That of the individual ſtates is not equally well aſcertained. The ſchedule E. ſhews the extent to which it has been aſcertained by returns purſuant to the order of the Houſe of the 21ſt September laſt; but this not comprehending all the ſtates, the reſidue muſt be eſtimated from leſs authentic information. The Secretary, however, preſumes, that the total amount may be ſafely ſtated at 25 millions of dollars, principal and intereſt. The preſent rate of intereſt of the ſtate debts is in general, the ſame with that of the domeſtic debt of the union.

On the ſuppoſition, that the arrears of intereſt ought to be provided for, on the ſame terms with the principal, the annual amount of the intereſt, which, at the exiſting rates, would be payable on the entire maſs of the public debt, would be,

	Dol.	*Cents.*
On the foreign debt, computing the intereſt on the principal, as it ſtands, and allowing four per cent. on the arrears of intereſt, -	542,599	66
On the domeſtic debt, including that of the ſtates, - - - -	4,044,845	15
Making together, dollars	4,587,444	81

(To be continued.)

A FUNERAL ORATION,

On the Moſt Worſhipful and Hon. Major-General RICHARD CASWELL, Grand Maſter of the Maſons of North Carolina.

And all Judea and Jeruſalem mourned for Joſiah.——Ch. B. 2, v. 24.

By FRANCOIS-XAVIER MARTIN.

Worſhipful SIRS,
And worthy BROTHERS,

BEREFT of him who conducted our works, we are met to diſcharge the tribute of a tear due to his memory. How deeply the reſt of the community ſimpathizes with us, on this melancholy occaſion, the attendance of a reſpectable number of our Fellow-Citizens fully teſtifies.

Shall our griefs terminate in ſterile tears? Shall this Diſcourſe, ſacred to the Memory of the Moſt Worſhipful and Honorable Major General RICHARD CASWELL, Grand-Maſter of the Maſons of North-Carolina, be, like the ſong of the untutored ſavage, the mere rehearſal of a Warrior's atchievements? No. In admiring the virtues that have rendered his death, like Joſiah's, lamented in *Judea and Jeruſalem*, let us, as Chriſtians and Maſons, be ſtimulated, not to offer idle adulation to his Manes, but, to imitate, in the practice of every virtue, ſo bright a pattern.

Nothing excites more powerfully to virtuous deeds, than the examples of thoſe whom they have rendered conſpicuous. Man generally deſires what he finds, applauded in others. And, either becauſe Virtue appears more noble, when he hears it praiſed, or leſs difficult, when he ſees it practiced, he is ſtimulated thereto—as the labour is not without reward, and remiſſneſs would be without excuſe.

The examples of the Dead are no leſs powerful than thoſe of the Living. We look upon the Virtues of the former with a greater degree of veneration. As we view thoſe of the latter with a greater degree of envy; perhaps, becauſe, Death having crowned them, we are willing to believe that poſterity praiſes without flattery, as it praiſes without intereſt—or rather (for, why ſhould the real reaſon be concealed in this temple of truth?) becauſe, our pride will not ſuffer us to acknowledge them.

To convene the people when ſome illuſtrious popular Character had terminated his career, and to improve the opportunity of exciting them to Patriotic Virtues, is an ancient cuſtom, frequent inſtances of which occur in ſacred and profane hiſtory. The heart of man, however obdurate, when operated upon by grief, or the idea of a future ſtate is prepared to receive ſuch favourable impreſſions; as the ſtiff and cloſe grained ſtone becomes pliant and ductile, when heated by the fire of the furnace.

Thus we read that the corps of Cæſar, having been brought into the *forum* of the metropolis of the world, Anthony, holding up that Dictator's garment, addreſſed the Roman people. "You "well know," ſaid he, "this mantle. I remember the firſt time Cæſar put it on. It was on "the day he overcame the *Nervii*. If you have "tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now."

With as much propriety, can I riſe to day, and, addreſſing you, ſay:—

You well know theſe Badges. They are the Inſignia of MASONRY—of a ſociety which for its antiquity and utility acknowledges no equal among the inſtitutions of the ſons of man. Behold the White Apron that was girded on him, the loſs of whom we bemoan, on the day he became a Maſon. He has left it to you, unſullied. He has left it to you, decorated with thoſe marks of dignity, to which merit alone gives title.

If you have tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now.

He is no more. No longer ſhall he, like the eaſtern ſun illuminate our Lodges; no longer ſhall he plan or direct our works.

You well know, Fellow-Citizens, that Sword, emblematical of Supreme Executive Authority. I remember the firſt time it was delivered him. It was on the day we ſhook off the oppreſſive yoke of Britiſh domination and became a People.

If you have tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now.

He is no more. No longer ſhall he wield the Sword of Juſtice attempered by mercy. No longer ſhall he preſide in your Councils, or lead you to the hoſtile Field.

To enter here into a minute detail of the ſervices he rendered you, would be to premiſe that they may be obliterated from your memory—You remember them. Brothers and Fellow-Citizens, they cannot have been forgotten.

It was he who headed you on the day you broke down the ſuperior phalanx of Scotch inſurgents, at Moore's creek; and thereby preſerved the cauſe of freedom from the deadly blow, this reinforcement would have enabled our enemies to ſtrike.

It was he who preſided in the aſſembly of Patriots, who framed that inſtrument, which, defining your rights and the authority of your rulers, has ſecured your liberties to this day.

It was he whom your united voices twice called to the Supreme Magiſtracy of this State—and it was he, whom, but a few days ago, ſtill filled the Chair of your Senate.

If his Public character affords a vaſt field to the panegyriſt's fancy, his Private one deſerves no leſs our attention and praiſe. In it we ſhall always find an example worthy of imitation.

Public Virtue may procure a more ſhining reputation, but Domeſtic Virtue gives a more ſolid merit. The former, when unſupported by the latter, is, in the Warrior, a thirſt of glory—in the Civil Ruler, a thirſt of power.

A ſingle inſtance of momentary intrepidity may make a name to the Chieftain; but a continued ſpirit of moderation alone characteriſes the Virtuous individual.

Valour is a noble paſſion, which evinces a greatneſs of ſoul. But too oft it is a vain generoſity excited by ambition, and which has for its aim the mere gratification of a ſelfiſh pride; an inconſiderate boldneſs juſtified by ſucceſs; a blind ferocity which ſtifles the voice of humanity, and by the tears it cauſes to flow and the blood of its victims, tarniſhes the laurels of the vanquiſher.

Domeſtic virtue on the contrary, is ſo perfect, that it is laudable even in its exceſſes. It is peaceable and conſtant; and ſprings from a meekneſs and tenderneſs which regulate deſire, and, giving the virtuous individual the command of his own, cauſes him to reign over the hearts of others. The one excites aſtoniſhment and fear; the other commands reverence and love.

The Swede boaſts of the name of Charles XII, but bleſſes that of Guſtavus Vaſa.

In him, of whom the hand of death has bereft us, public and domeſtic virtues were ever united. Not ſatisfied in watching with unremitted attention over the welfare of the community, he anxiouſly endeavored to promote the felicity of its members. Bleſt with a complaency of diſpoſition and equanimity of temper, which peculiarly endeared him to his friends, he commanded reſpect even from his enemies. The tender ſenſibility of his heart was ſuch, that he needed but to ſee diſtreſs, to feel it and contribute to its relief. Deaf to the voice of intereſt, even in the line of his profeſſion, whenever oppreſt indigence called for his aſſiſtance, he appeared at the bar without even the hope of any other reward, than the conſciouſneſs of having ſo far promoted the happineſs of a fellow man.'

Such is, worſhipful ſirs and worthy brothers, the character of one, whoſe leſſons ſhall no longer inſtruct us, but the remembrance of whoſe virtues will long continue to edify us.

Such is fellow-citizens, the character of one who bore ſo great a ſhare in the revolution by which you became a nation, who, during his life, was ever honored with ſome marks of your approbation, and whoſe memory will, I doubt not, be embalmed in your affections.

SHADES of Warren, Montgomery, and Mercer! and ye Shades of thoſe other Columbian Chiefs, who bore away the palm of political martyrdom! attend, receive, and welcome, into the happy manſions of the juſt, a ſoul congenial with thoſe of your departed heroes, and meriting alike our eſteem, gratitude and tears.

NOTIFICATION.

ALL perſons who have not accounted for the expenditures of public money and ſtores, received from HUGH HUGHES, either in the capacity of Commiſſary of Military Stores, Aſſiſtant and Deputy Quarter Maſter General to the army of the United States, or Deputy Quarter Maſter for the State of New-York, &c. or Deputy Quarter Maſter to the Eaſtern and Main Army, are requeſted, by the ſaid Hughes, to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, properly ſtated, as early as poſſible, to the auditor of the Treaſury of the United States, in the city of New-York, that a final ſettlement of the ſame may be made.

The Executors, or Adminiſtrators, to the eſtates of any of the perſons firſt mentioned, will be pleaſed to attend to this notification

N. B. *The Printers in the different States in the Union, will render an eſſential ſervice to the public by inſerting this in their newſpapers.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of THOMAS EATON, WILLIAM PELLS, JABEZ SAYRS, ANTHONY SAYRS, and GEORGE WELCH, Inſolvent Debtors, now confined in the common goal of Newark, in the county of Eſſex, and State of New-Jerſey, that they are requeſted to appear on Monday the Twenty Second Day of February next, at Nine o'Clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the Court-Houſe in Newark aforeſaid, before the Judges of the Inferior Court, and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why an aſſignment of the above Inſolvent Debtor's Eſtates ſhould not be made, and they the Inſolvents be diſcharged agreeable to law.

Thomas Eaton, William Pells, Jacob Sayrs, Anthony Sayrs, George Welch.

Newark, 18th January, 1790. 4 w.